THE
WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 35. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

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MEETINGS LIST.

Friday, Nov. 12th.

Piggott Street, 5 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier Miss Manicom.

Beckton Rd., 5.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m. Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Nov. 13th.

Morning Lane, 4 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Beamish.

Vernon Road, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Bloomsbury, Theobald's Rd., 1 o'clock, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Sunday, Nov. 14th.

Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier.

Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Mr. A. A. Watts. Chair: Miss O'Callaghan.

Copenhagen Place, 11.30 a.m., Miss Manicom, and others.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch, Mr. J. C. Rowe.

Monday, Nov. 15th.

"Whitehouse," 4.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Beamish.

Follett St., 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Manicom.

Tuesday, Nov. 16th.

Clock Tower, Burdett Rd., 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. Sorensen, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Manicom, Miss Lynch.

175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Miss Beamish, and others.

Wednesday, Nov. 17th.

Chrisp St., 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Manicom.

53 St. Leonard Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Parsons.

Thursday, Nov. 18th.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Miss A. Haughton, B.A., Miss Beamish.

124 Barking Rd., 3 p.m., Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Parsons.

Friday, Nov. 19th.

Piggott St., 4.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.

Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Ellen Smith, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Nov. 20th.

Morning Lane, 4 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Beamish.

Vernon Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, and others.

Sunday, Nov. 21st.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss A. Haughton, B.A., Mr. Fred Hughes. Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

E. L. F. S. WANTS

MORE MEMBERS
MORE PAPER SELLERS
MORE COLLECTORS

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Canning Town E.L.F.S. SOCIAL
DENMARK ST. SCHOOLS,
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If you would like to be an M.P. for a night come to—
Parliamentary Debate,
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FRIENDS SHOULD VISIT THE E.L.F.S. TOY STALLS 55 and 56, at the ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS, CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. OPEN WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th TO SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1915, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WOMEN MUNITIONEERS.—The Fraud of Equal Pay.

The following particulars have just reached us from Birmingham:—

KYNOCK'S, Ltd., Wilton, Birmingham.

Bullet Shop—making "303" bullets for Government. Hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Alternate shifts day and night. Six days a week.

THREE PROCESSES.

(1) Cases.—Girls slip cases in holes on board (light work). Board holds 500. Paid 1d. for 2 boards = 1d. for 1,000. Young girls aged 15, 16 and 17 on this work.

The quickest worker on her best day earned 2s. 6½d. (no waiting).

Average is about 10s. to 12s. a week on a "good" week.

(2) Tips.—Girls slip tips in cases (light work). Paid 1¼d. for 1,000. Older girls on this, as it is better paid. The quickest worker on a *very* good day earned 3s. 4¾d. (65 boards). Average for a good day = 2s. 3½d.

Often girls have to wait for materials, and on a poor week earn 7s.; to earn it they are obliged to put in 60 hours at the works. They cannot leave when there is nothing to do!

The "Boss" suggested dropping ¼d. on 1,000 for each process, and the workers' cards were issued ¾d., 1d., and 1¼d. instead of 1d., 1¼d., and 1½d. The girls waited from 7 till he came at 9 a.m. before they touched their work. They all "visited" him and refused to work at the price. The cards were changed, and prices remained the same.

Workers' remarks.

(1) Wages earned are no better than before the War, though rates are the same, and the hours are longer (48 hours before War; 60 hours now). This is due to the number of hours wasted waiting for the material.

(2) More women are employed than are necessary. This keeps down wages, because the work, when it comes along, gets done quickly, and then they are all idle (and unpaid). However, it covers up the bad organisation elsewhere, because, though much work lies idle, owing to congestion between earlier processes, yet it gets finished to time by all these girls working at it when it does come up.

DR. ALETTA JACOBS.

Dr. JACOBS is the leader of the Dutch Women Suffragists, who are on the eve of victory. She is the Vice-Chairman of the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace, and was one of the envoys to the rulers of the world from the Women's International Congress at the Hague.

(3) Leads.—Putting leads into cases; heavier and slower work than (1) and (2). Paid 1½d. for 1,000. (Older girls).

The quickest worker earned 3s. 9d. on a *very* good day, during which she was not kept waiting at all.

This would be at the rate of £1 2s. 6d. a week, if she could keep on all the time, which is impossible; the waiting is continual.

This worker on a "good" week earns 15s., but sometimes gets as little as 7s. through waiting!

Notes on above.

War Bonus—6d. over 10s.
9d. over 15s.
1s. over £1.
1s. 6d. over £1 5s.

15s. brings 6d., but 15s. 1d. brings 9d.

Day rates in the shops are 3d. an hour = 15s. a week.

Where is Lloyd George's £1 a week?

MORAL.—A lot of girls are as cheap as a few, and much more useful.

(3) In spite of the supposed "plentiful work for women," many girls come all the way from Dudley, Old Hill, Blackheath, and Walsall. A girl (15 years' old) has to get up at 4.30 a.m., walk half-a-mile to the railway station, change trains, and then walk four miles to Kynock's.

Alternate weeks the women do night work without extra pay.

(4) Older women (many of whom are married) in other shops do *not* get better pay.

(5) One of the most experienced women, who has been over 20 years at Kynock's, says she has earned *less* since the war than she did before.

A worker's suggestions.

"I think the girls should be put on day rates whilst waiting for the work. They are on the firm's premises and waiting their orders, and are paid nothing for this time.

"I believe that the girls could earn as much as they do now, and that the output would be as big, if they had an 8-hour day, if the work were organised better so that they need not wait about so much.

"The girls fall asleep at nights over their boards. The hours are far too long."

The above details were given me by workers at Kynock's in the shop named.

A. F. BODEN.

WANTED, LLOYD GEORGE'S ANSWER.

There is a controversy in the *New Statesman* as to what Lloyd George's £1 a week promise means.

The *New Stateman* says that the £1 a week minimum and other recommendations concerning women munitioneers does *not* apply to the 1,000 "controlled establishments" which employ "all but one per cent. of the women."

"A Liberal" protests that:—

In view of what Mr. Lloyd George has said at the Trade Union Congress and elsewhere about the "nationalisation of the engineering industry and the responsibility of his department for wages and conditions, and his special pledge to the Congress about piece-work rates, one is surely justified in interpreting these words to apply to State-owned and State-controlled factories on the one hand, and uncontrolled private firms working only partly on munition work on the other. Any other interpretation, such as the one you adopt, would be to accuse the drafters of the prefatory note of a gross fraud on the public.

There is another reason why I cannot credit your reading of the note. If you were right, the Department's attitude, so far from marking a step in advance, would be most distinctly retrograde, because it would be an official disclaimer of any intention to enforce a Fair Wage clause for 99 per cent. of the women on Government work. The recommendations of the Committee, if they are anything at all, must surely be considered as fixing what is officially regarded as a fair rate of wages for women. I cannot believe that the Munitions Department intends to go back upon what has for long been an accepted principle in Government contracts.

The E.L.F.S. has written to ask Mr. Lloyd George what his promises mean, and to whom they are to apply, but we have received no answer!

Where are the Government Contracts?

Last week we reported that a large number of skilled women employed on piece-work had been dismissed without warning from East London Clothing Factories, on the pretext that Government contracts had come to an end.

We now learn that women employed on leather work in Birmingham have had the same experience.

Why have the contracts come to an end?

Are contracts being placed in America because the money raised by the American loan must be spent there?

If so the American loan will prove disastrous to the workers of this country. They will be taxed to pay the interest and to repay the principle and at the same time may lose their employment because of it! Or is peace coming soon?

News is also brought to us that about 150 women fuse-makers were dismissed from Bryant and May's, in Bow, on November 3rd. The women were at first told that they would not be wanted for a day or two, but later it was said that the work might fall through altogether. The women asked for their discharge cards, without which munition workers cannot obtain employment, but all but two were refused. The Labour Exchanges refuse to register the women without the cards. Six Belgian women, who were discharged with the rest, were taken back.

One thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine factories have now been declared "controlled." Mr. Lloyd George's £1 a week does *not* apply to them!

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS
For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.
Full particulars from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

LEAGUE of RIGHTS
SOCIALS,
AT
20 RAILWAY ST., POPLAR,
Saturday, Nov. 20th, at 7.30
400 OLD FORD RD., BOW,
Saturday, Nov. 27th.
TICKETS—THREEPENCE.

The Woman's Dreadnought.
Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:
INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney.
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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

E.L.F.S.

Dear Members and Friends,—The E.L.F.S. sends you a very urgent call for help.

The Federation has a tremendous work before it and in every branch of its activities it needs more service from willing comrades and more money to pay the bills.

Everyone who will can give some help, however busy, or however poor he or she may be. Remember that a movement is not strongest when a few able people do all the work, and a few wealthy people give all the money, but it is made up of a large number of enthusiastic comrades who are willing to toil and sacrifice together for the sake of a joint ideal.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

BE READY!

War Emergency Legislation is supposed to fill the Parliamentary bill, but the question of the franchise is looming only just outside the crowd of things that are being dealt with day by day.

Last year the Electoral Disabilities (Naval and Military Service) Removal Act was passed, in order that men might not lose their votes because they had been absent, serving in the Army Reserve or Naval Reserve, or Territorial Force, during the qualifying period.

On November 4th, in the House of Lords, Lord Willoughby de Broke moved the Second Reading of a Service Franchise Bill to give soldiers and sailors absent on service, the right to vote by post during the War and for one year afterwards; and to give votes to all soldiers and sailors without the need of any other qualification.

The Earl of Meath, who seconded, realised that if there is any question of extending the franchise, women will certainly put in their claim, and, also, that the arguments in its favour apply equally to Red Cross Nurses and other women. But he said:—

"The noble lord in his Bill has not alluded in any way to the women who have placed their lives in jeopardy—and there are hundreds of them in the service of the country. If any woman should be so foolish as to raise this question, my reply, as one who ardently desires that worthy women should possess the vote in times of peace, would be that it is of absolute necessity at this moment that there should be national unity, and that any attempt by women to put forward what they conceived to be their just rights would be a fatal mistake."

We are often told that votes will be given to women as a matter of course—after the War. Why then would it destroy national unity to give them now? Alas we fear that the Old Adam is still very strong!

Lord Lansdowne, speaking for the Government, said:—

"We are convinced that a General Election ought not to take place whilst the War is going on. We shall spare no pains to prevent any such election taking place."

"If possible, before a General Election takes place, there should be a revision of the register."

He added that the Election Registration Act, which was passed in July this year, stopped the ordinary process of registration, and that the Government is considering how to extend the life of the present Parliament, which would nominally come to an end on January 1st, and to compile a new register for use if needed next year. The Government would make a statement shortly.

Lord Willoughby de Broke then withdrew his Bill, without prejudice to any amendments which he might make to the Government proposals later.

This shows us that women who want the vote should be extending and consolidating their organisations, in order that they may take strong and effective action, when the moment for decisive action comes.

And that moment may come sooner than many expect.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

In the House of Commons, on November 4th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Resulution to force non-resident persons carrying on business in this country to pay income tax. Mr. Molteno, in opposing this Resolution, put forward most interesting arguments which showed the crying injustice of the exclusion of women from the franchise. He said: "*We are proposing to tax persons who are not subject to this jurisdiction. . . . These men are to be taxed without having any rights or means of access to this House. They have no means of pointing out how injuriously what may be done in this House may affect perfectly honest and legitimate business carried on in their interest and at the same time in the interests of this country. . . .*

"*The people in the Colonies may say they cannot come here and present their case, so that you are violating the old sacred principle of no taxation without representation. You are doing a thing which is unjust, and no Empire, however great, ought to do that, and if it does, will suffer for it. Surely we have enough ill-will going on in the world without adding to it in that way.*"

Yes, it is quite as you say, Mr. Molteno, but how long have women been trying to impress these very facts on the Government? To-day the Empire is suffering for this injustice to women, in more ways than one: from shortage of skilled labour of every kind—women having been crushed back into unskilled work—and from the alarming mortality of children and mothers caused by sweating.

Women are now called upon to do "their bit," and large numbers have not hesitated to comply, but there is justice in the plea that (to paraphrase Mr. Molteno) no *duty* can legitimately claim that they should do so, since they have "*no rights or means of pointing out*" how "*injurious*" such Acts as the Munitions Act, for example, may be to them. Therefore, as Mr. Molteno justly remarks, "We have had enough ill-will going on in the world without adding to it," what we want is to put a stop to the practice of "violating" what we hear are "*old and sacred principles!!*"

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Holland.

We take the following announcement from the *Times* of November 9th:—The Dutch Government has just brought in a Bill for the revision of the Constitutional Law of the Netherlands. The revision specially relates to those articles of the Constitution which deal with the franchise for the Second Chamber (House of Commons), the Provincial Councils (County Councils), and Municipal Councils.

It is proposed by the Bill to extend the right of voting to all the male citizens who have reached the age of 23 and are not excluded by certain disabilities, and also to female citizens who have reached the same age. This, however, does not mean that the franchise will be made universal immediately for all the women in the country. The revision of the Constitutional Law will only introduce the principle of woman suffrage, whilst a further revision of the existing Electoral Law, or the introduction of a separate Bill later on, will stipulate how far the right of woman suffrage is to be extended. The revision of the Constitutional Law introduces at the same time proportional representation in the different representative bodies mentioned above.

It should be noted that in Holland the members of the First Chamber (the Senate) are elected by the members of the different Provincial Councils.

America.

The Referendum Vote of the men electors defeated votes for women in New Jersey, and now New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have followed with hostile majorities of 250,000, 108,000 and 150,000.

Women's Suffrage has been making splendid progress in America, for State after State, in the last few years, has extended the franchise to women, until they are now voters in thirteen States. The four Eastern States, which have just refused to follow the progressive example, are the hardest States to win, because, the institutions which the Americans call "graft" and "machine" politics are there most firmly and widely established.

The women of these four States have put up a splendid fight and have a tremendous organisation. Good luck to them, they will win next time!

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Only Free to Peers.

"We are living now in a mist, and it is high time that we should step out into the sunlight. There is a censorship of the Press, and the Government will not inform Parliament of many things which we ought to know, and a veil has been cast over many of our misadventures. . . . .

"What is to be said about munitions? A Minister and an ex-Minister had a controversy about it, and one of them intimated that he might be obliged to disclose the whole truth, and not merely a piece of it. Friends intervened, and all was covered up. But it has cost thousands of lives. These are not the ordinary inevitable mishaps of war. They mean some real incapacity somewhere—where and in whom we are not permitted to learn. . . . .

"The situation has no parallel in the whole records of history. Every great nation in the war has been led to believe that the war was forced upon it—I am speaking of the people of the nations, not of the rulers who have beguiled them. All of them believe they are in the right and that they have only to hold on in order to win. . . . .

"It is no exaggeration to say that if this conflict goes on indefinitely, revolution and anarchy may well follow. Great portions of the continent of Europe will be little better than a wilderness peopled by old men and women and children. I would say that anyone must be strangely constructed who does not grasp at an honourable opportunity to prevent what would be the most frightful calamity that has ever befallen the human race. This is what is meant by the war of attrition. These are thoughts from which there is no escape."—*Lord Loreburn in the House of Lords.*

"Whether we look at home or abroad, our old civilisation, which we have built up through long generations, is almost destroyed. Where are our boasted guarantees of personal liberty? Freedom of speech, freedom of writing, almost freedom of thought have been struck at."—*Lord Courtney, in the House of Lords.*

We regret that the House of Commons is not permitted to air its views so freely!

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

OUR CHRISTMAS FIXTURES.

At the E.L.F.S. General Meeting on Monday, November 8th, the following fixtures were arranged:—

Christmas Dinner Party.

It was decided that the Monthly Members' Gathering should take the form of a dinner party to be held at 400 Old Ford Road, on Saturday, December 18th. Tickets, price 6d., can now be obtained from Miss Vine or Miss Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, or from the Branch Secretaries. It was voted that all present should make themselves responsible for selling at least three tickets each.

Members may bring friends to the dinner party and should apply early for tickets.

Members and friends are asked to give Christmas puddings or ingredients for puddings, and other gifts for the dinner.

On December 8th, a special E.L.F.S. "Pound Day" will be held, on which all are asked to send or bring to 400 Old Ford Road a pound of something, as a gift to the E.L.F.S.

Children's Christmas Parties.

It was decided to hold Children's Parties in Bow, Poplar and Canning Town, and to invite children between four and twelve years, whose mothers are E.L.F.S. members or are attending the E.L.F.S. clinics.

Friends are asked to send in gifts of toys and cakes for the children.

E.L.F.S. New Year Party.

It was decided to hold a New Year Party in Bow Baths, on January 8th, the proceeds of the gathering to be devoted to the funds of the E.L.F.S. Tickets, price 3d., may now be obtained from Miss Smyth and Miss Vine, 400 Old Ford Road, or from the Branch Secretaries. It was voted that those present should make themselves responsible for selling at least four tickets each, but there was a general agreement that all must do more.

Committees were elected to manage the various functions.

"Woman's Dreadnought" Christmas Number.

It was decided that the issue of the DREADNOUGHT, dated December 18th, should be the Christmas Number, and that a special effort should be made to obtain a record sale.

It was decided that all present should pledge themselves to send the DREADNOUGHT to their friends instead of Christmas cards, and should ask others to do the same. It was decided to have DREADNOUGHT poster parades in the City on December 17th and 18th, starting from 8 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, and to hold a number of special open-air meetings.

The Editor asks that all her Christmas Cards may take the form of records of DREADNOUGHTS sold.

The Christmas Number of the DREADNOUGHT will contain a form to be filled up with the name of the sender, and the friend to whom it is sent conveying Christmas greetings.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" IN THE TRENCHES.

A private in one of the Yorkshire regiments writes:—"Enclosed please find donation of £1 towards your General Distress Fund. One could wish to be able to send something oftener to a work which is *constructive* rather than *destructive* in its nature in times like these. The work done under your organisation, as told in the DREADNOUGHT, is full of inspiration and hope."

Who will send the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT to the soldiers at the front, where it is so much appreciated?

News has come that on October 18th, the Russian Cabinet sat to consider a petition sent from the Finnish Parliament in April, 1914, praying for the abrogation of the law of 1910, which had destroyed the Finnish Constitution, and had taken from Finland that which she had won at great cost. The petition was dismissed, and it was stated that Finland's self-government was not based upon "organic laws" but upon "the gracious will of the Russian Monarchs."

MESSENGERS OF HOPE.

A Manifesto from which we have taken the following extracts, has been issued by the women envoys to rulers of the neutral and belligerent nations, approved by the Women's International Congress, which met at the Hague in April.

At a time when the Foreign Offices of the great belligerents have been barred to each other, and the public mind of Europe has been fixed on the War Offices for leadership, we have gone from capital to capital and conferred with the civil governments.

Our mission was to place before belligerent and neutral alike the resolutions of the International Congress of Women held at the Hague in April; especially to place before them the definite method of a conference of neutral nations as an agency of continuous mediation for the settlement of the War.

To carry out this mission two delegations were appointed, which included women of Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States. One or other of these delegations was received by the Governments in fourteen capitals: Berlin, Berne, Budapest, Christiania, Copenhagen, Hague, Havre (Belgian Government), London, Paris, Petrograd, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna and Washington. We were received by the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Powers, by the King of Norway, by the Presidents of Switzerland and of the United States, by the Pope and the Cardinal Secretary of State. *In many capitals more than one audience was given, not merely to present our resolutions, but for a thorough discussion.* In addition to the 35 governmental visits we met—everywhere—members of Parliaments and other leaders of public opinion.

What the Belligerents said.

We heard much the same words spoken in Downing Street as those spoken in Wilhelmstrasse, in Vienna as in Petrograd, in Budapest as in Havre, where the Belgians have their temporary government.

Our visits to the war capitals convinced us that the belligerent Governments would not be opposed to a conference of neutral nations; that while the belligerents have rejected offers of mediation by single neutral nations, and while no belligerent could ask for mediation, the creation of a continuous conference of neutral nations might provide the machinery which would lead to peace. We found that the neutrals, on the other hand, were concerned lest calling such a conference might be considered inopportune by one or other of the belligerents. Here our information from the belligerents themselves gave assurance that such initiative would not be resented. **"My country would not find anything unfriendly in such action by the neutrals," was the assurance given us by the Foreign Minister of one of the great belligerents. "My Government would place no obstacle in the way of its institution," said the Minister of an opposing nation. "What are the neutrals waiting for?" said a third, whose name ranks high not only in his own country, but all over the world.**

What the Neutrals said.

It remained to put this clarifying intelligence before the neutral countries. *As a result the plan of starting mediation through the agency of a continuous conference of the neutral nations is to-day being seriously discussed alike in the Cabinets of the belligerent and neutral countries of Europe* and in the Press of both.

We are in a position to quote some of the expressions of men high in the councils of the great nations as to the feasibility of the plan. **"You are right," said one Minister, "that it would be of the greatest importance to finish the fight by early negotiation rather than by further military efforts, which would result in more and more destruction and irreparable loss." "Yours is the sanest proposal that has been brought to this office in the last six months," said the Prime Minister of one of the larger countries. . . . .**

Arguments For and Against Continuous Mediation.

It has been argued that no step should be taken until one or other party has a victory, or at least until some new military balance is struck. The answer we bring is that *every delay makes more difficult the beginning of negotiations, and the situation becomes more complicated;* that when at times in the course of the War such a balance was struck, the neutrals were unprepared to act. The opportunity passed. For the forces of peace to be unprepared when the hour comes, is as irretrievable as for a military leader to be unready.

It has been argued that for such a conference to be called at any time when one side has met with some military advantage, would be to favour that side. The answer we bring is that *the proposed conference would start mediation at a higher level than that of military advantage.* As to the actual military situation, however, we quote a remark made to us by a Foreign Minister of one of the belligerent Powers. "*Neither side is to-day strong enough to dictate terms, and neither side is so weakened that it has to accept humiliating terms.*"

It has been suggested that such a conference would bind the neutral Governments co-operating in it. The answer we bring is that, as proposed, such a conference should consist of the ablest persons of the neutral countries, assigned not to problems of their own Governments, but to the common service of a supreme crisis. *The situation calls for a conference cast in a new and larger mould than those of conventional diplomacy . . . .*

Reviewing the situation, we believe that of the five European neutral nations visited, three are ready to join in such a conference, and that two are deliberating the calling of such a conference. Of the intention of the United States we have as yet no evidence. . . . .

Signed by,

ALETTA JACOBS (Holland).

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN (Great Britain).

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER (Austro-Hungary).

EMILY G. BALCH (United States).

JANE ADDAMS (United States).

Early in December, the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace will hold a second International Congress, consisting of five women delegates from each nation. The Congress will be held, either in Berne or Amsterdam and its object is to decide on the next step towards securing a conference of the neutral nations.

A letter in the *Vorwärts* describes the sad plight of a woman whose husband is at the front; all she gets from the State for herself and her two little children, aged five and seven years' old, is 16s. 6d. a fortnight; in addition, since the beginning of the present year, she has been receiving from a charitable society little parcels of food, and once or twice she got 10s. from this society towards the rent.

This is in a conscript country—do we want to follow such an example?

Vorwärts reports that legal proceedings are being taken against "food-usurers." Fines and imprisonment have been inflicted in the case of farmers selling cabbages 5d. higher than the maximum, butchers overcharging for meat, and a dairywoman who added water to the milk. We notice no instance of the punishment of those who practice "food-usury" on a large scale. "Food-usury" should be stopped, not only in Germany, but also here, at home.

Recently, statistics showed the great reduction in the number of criminals during the past year. Now, the Asylums Committee of the L.C.C. reports "a remarkable shrinkage in the number of lunatics in London."

Have we lowered our standard, and become less strict as to what goes to make a criminal or a lunatic, now that the sane people of Europe have grown mad enough to go plunging into war?

"WAR WHY?" AND "PEACE WHEN?"

Vorwärts, the leading German socialist paper, has been suppressed by the censor, we presume the article with the above title had something to do with it. The following are some extracts from it:—

"The leading statesmen of France and England are as firmly determined as the Imperial Chancellor to continue the War until victory has crowned their arms. . . . . .

"The British and French presentations are, of course, erroneous, nonsensical, and ridiculous, but there they are, and to speak of an immediate peace in presence of such statements is worse than ridiculous. . . . .

"The question for us (Germany) to consider is: What is this victory to which we are looking forward to be like? What objects are to be obtained? Victory is a relative term, and different statesmen mean different things when they use this word. . . . .

"In autumn, 1914, Mr. Asquith declared that England would not sheathe her sword until Belgium had been compensated for all the sacrifices she has made, until France was assured against every threat of attack, until the smaller nationalities of Europe were safe in their existences, and until the military domination of Prussia had been completely and finally destroyed. . . . . .

"This program is not quite clear and contains too many phrases.

"One would have thought that, after 15 months of the most terrible War which the world has ever seen, statesmen ought to be able to render a more precise answer to this question. One would have thought that they might have been able to tell the nations why they are shedding their blood, what object they have before them, and what the prize is for which they are striving; but instead of all this we have nothing but phrases like 'the defence of one's Fatherland,' 'Freedom,' 'Justice,' 'Kultur'—phrases which mean nothing to-day. They are simply words, nothing more.

"Does it not really appear as though these statesmen of all parties feared to betray their plans?

"And it is not France and England alone who veil their conditions of peace in fog. . .

"We are told that it is 'the others' who beg for peace, for we are the victors; but unfortunately 'the others' do not feel themselves vanquished, and in this way we come to no result. The War goes on unendingly, because both parties are anxious not to limit, and not even to utter their demands.

"They are afraid lest this openness might be regarded as a sign of weakness, and so it may happen that this War may end with the complete exhaustion of all. If that is to be prevented the Governments must leave the region of generalisations and get hold of a positive program.

"If they are unable to do this, if they themselves have no clear picture of their aims and intentions, then let the flood gates of public discussion be opened.

"In that case there would soon be clearness, and we hope that there would soon be peace."

The *Globe* has been suppressed for stating that Lord Kitchener had resigned. The *Globe* is not a newspaper that has our respect, but its statements and propaganda appear to us to be very similar to those of the *Times*, the *Daily Mail* and other Northcliffe papers. It appears to us that a distinction is made in favour of the more powerful group.

For publishing rumours of Ministerial changes the editor of the *Bourse Gazette* has been fined 2,000 roubles (£200). The editor of the *Novoe Vremya* was fined 3,000 roubles (£300) twice last week for articles criticising internal policy.

These are semi-official organs in Russia.

The most striking statement made in the American Note to Great Britain on the subject of the "Blockade" is that which draws attention to the fact that whilst Great Britain complains that the American exports to certain neutrals have increased since the war, British exports to the same neutrals have also increased materially.

Unfortunately we find always, that where trade interests come in, considerations both of patriotism and humanity go to the wall.

"We have got you tied by the legs now."—Employer to munitioneer.

"The Act was not intended to be used as a lash."—Mr. Sherwood, London Munitions Court.

Ninety employees of Vickers, Ltd., were summoned and fined for bad timekeeping. Can we wonder that workers come late when employers often leave them waiting about for hours after they arrive?

A BRAVE FIGHTER.

We have received the following from the Glasgow Free Speech Defence Committee:—

On October 27th, John Maclean, teacher under Govan School Board, was prosecuted in the Summary Court at Glasgow, under the Defence of the Realm Act for speeches delivered at public meetings. The case will be continued on November 10th.

On November 16th, the Govan School Board meets to consider a resolution demanding the dismissal of John Maclean from his employment. Apparently the object of the Board is to take revenge on his wife and children, while he is in prison. This is clearly a conspiracy. The powers that be have decided to get rid of a public man whose activities in the interests of the working-class have become a danger to the greedy capitalists.

For a number of years John Maclean has energetically fought the battle of the working-class, and there is not, in the whole country, a more sincere and devoted fighter for trade unionism and co-operation. The housing question has occupied much of his time, and largely through his efforts, definite improvements have been effected in Pollokshaws and elsewhere.

Now he is in the midst of the campaign against the attempt of the factors to rob the workers of part of their hard-earned wages. Is it not natural then, that the well-to-do class in the city, together with the authorities, should use all the means at their disposal to eliminate him and thus weaken the tenants in their struggle? Just when the commission of enquiry is sitting they endeavour to imprison this advocate of the people. Let his wife and children suffer—what does it matter? Profit and increased rents must be preserved!

The most important problem of the working class movement, to-day, is the education of the rank and file of the trade union and co-operative movements. The further development of the trade union movement, nay, its very existence, depends upon the serious education of its active elements. This Maclean very well understands. About ten years ago, without any financial assistance from any source whatsoever, he, with the aid of a small group of workers, started a class for the study of economics. The class commenced with barely forty members. This session four hundred students—trade unionists, co-operators, members of the N.U.R., A.S.E., and almost every other section of the labour movement—are studying economics, industrial history and other subjects essential for their serious activity in the interests of the workers.

The Govan School Board, which should exist for the encouragement of education, has tried many times to deprive Maclean of his means of livelihood and thus prevent his educational activity. A recent dispute regarding the treatment of teachers by a headmaster, in which Maclean fought on behalf of the staff, has given the Board their opportunity, and, now, on the motion of Mr. McFie, they propose to dismiss him. At the same time, the authorities, undoubtedly working in conjunction with the School Board, have trumped up a charge in order to get him into prison. For his educational work, he must be deprived of his means of livelihood, for his political activities, he must be thrown into jail.

In our opinion, this is a very serious matter. It is a deliberate attempt to suppress free speech and the liberties for which generations of the workers have fought. In the name of patriotism, only rogues and swindlers are permitted to speak, whilst honest men of the people must keep silent. Latitude is given to the ***Times***, the ***Daily Mail***, and other organs of the Northcliffe press, to criticise the military dispositions and the diplomatic negotiations in a scandalous manner. They are free to pursue their financial and personal intrigues to the greatest detriment of the country. The representatives of the workers, for expressing their honest and sincere opinions on matters concerning the working class, are severely punished, and their homes ruined. Under the cloak of the Defence of the Realm Act, the Government of Marconi-Ulster fame, is deliberately destroying the elementary political rights of the people. In muzzling the working-class they mean to destroy trade unionism. The fight against Maclean is part of the conspiracy against the working-class. If we complacently allow this and similar prosecutions to take their course; if we permit the Government and the capitalists to pick out and intern the most active members of the labour movement, we shall be assisting in the destruction of the only valuable weapons the working-class possess.

This committee earnestly appeals to all trade unionists, co-operators, and socialists, to immediately take the most drastic action in defence of their liberties. Maclean's case is your case. Before the Court meets to pronounce his sentence, the judgment of the working-class must be given. To prevent a tyrannical deed we must prepare for action. Not only should resolutions of protest be sent by all trade union, co-operative, and socialist branches, to the Home Secretary, not only should huge demonstrations of protest be held, but we must use the most effective of our weapons—the strike. Prepare for action. JACK MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Mr. Snowden drew the Home Secretary's attention to the prohibition of the concert of the Liverpool Branch of the Society for the aid of Russian Political prisoners. Sir J. Simon had no definite information to give.

This is a monstrous state of affairs. The great honour that Britain has enjoyed of being the asylum and support of the political exile, will soon be no more!

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.

Two very successful meetings were held in Whitechapel on Sunday morning, 100 papers being sold. Miss Mary Carr is thanked for selling at both. A successful meeting was also held in Hyde Park where Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Fraser Smith spoke.

The stall has done better this week. Nurse Smith and Miss Ruby Crabb very kindly helped. A good debate on International Arbitration was held on Friday.

Members are reminded of the Club on Monday evening at 8, the Tuesday afternoon meeting at 3, and the Parliament every Friday at 8.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 6th—906. Miss Lynch 200, Miss O'Brien 138, Miss Smyth 84, Mrs. Crabb 84, Mrs. Farrall 44, Mrs. Savoy 24, Miss Bennett 23, Special Meeting 361. City and Districts—Mrs. Holloway 148.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.

Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

Members are asked to do their best to make the Social on Nov. 20th as great a success as the last one. Please take some tickets to sell among your friends. The profits to be handed to funds from the *last* amount is £2 10s. and we can easily manage this again. Members are reminded that all October subscriptions are not yet paid in, and November is here. Let us clear all these before Xmas, and make the month of December a record one.

Tuesday evening meeting was not so well attended. Please make up your mind to bring a friend. Good meeting on Friday. Club was well attended as usual. Sale of clothes will be held on Saturday 2—4 p.m. All welcome.

Collections—Miss Morley and Miss E. Lagsding 17s. 11d., Miss K. Lagsding 9s. 5d. Mrs. Drake 12s. 1½d. Donation towards Milk—Mrs. C. Taylor 1s. 0d.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 6th.—405. Mrs. Shlette 56. Miss Bennett 100. When shall we get that thousand?

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE (Facing Hackney Downs Station).

Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

Stall was held for the first time on Saturday afternoon in Well Street, 26 papers being sold. Now, who will help by taking the stall for an hour? Everybody is very friendly in Well Street, so this is not at all an unpleasant job. One lady, who has not even joined us yet, has offered to come next Saturday, so who among our members will follow her example?

Meetings have not been so good lately. It is a great disappointment to a speaker to come a long way and find a poor meeting; so members, try and come along on Tuesday afternoon and Thursday evening, and bring a friend.

Dreadnought sales—total 42. Mrs. Bird 19, Mrs. Holloway 4, general sales 19.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

On Saturday, Miss Beamish and Mr. Mackinley held an open-air meeting at Rathbone Street, and on Monday, Mrs. Bouvier spoke at Custom House. On Thursday, we were pleased to see members whom we had not seen for a long time. Now this was due to a member canvassing. Will some other member volunteer to canvas the absentees? We are needing helpers for our Social on Saturday, Nov. 27th. Tickets 3d. each will be on sale shortly.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 6th—101. General sales 45, Mrs. Millo 40, Mrs. Bird 10, Mrs. Mears 6. Canning Town sales still need a lot of working up!

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH,

8 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

Two friends have contributed £1 1s. towards the rent of our branch. Miss Forbes Robertson has given one week's rent, but as yet there has been no response to the appeal for the 1s. a week subscription for six months, towards paying for the charming new branch the E.L.F.S. has opened in the West Central district.

We have canvassed the district and found the working-class anxious to buy the paper at their doors, and pleased to hear that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst would speak on Saturday, at Theobalds Road, between 1 and 2.

Now, dear friends, come along and help the branch in every way, as it is hard for us to do all the work.

Dreadnoughts sold 156. Mrs. Holloway 96, Miss Gates 19, Mrs. Bird 14, Miss Ivy Bonn 15. Subscriptions to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Branch!

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT, c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

Two good meetings held in Finsbury Park and Highbury Corner. Twelve *Dreadnoughts* sold. Meeting next Sunday at 3 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Todd.

Our Branch protests very strongly against the prosecution and imprisonment of those who on conscientious grounds have refused to sign the National Register. We also protest very strongly against the arrest and imprisonment of Miss Annie Bell.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

By ALICE MACLENAN.

In certain works in Manchester district where torpedo nets are made, women have replaced men who received 22s. per week, and are doing precisely the same work for a miserable pittance of 10s. It has been proved that the women produce an equal, if not a larger output than the men.

Here we have an undeniable instance of the employer exploiting woman's labour.

A number of the women are members of the National Union of Gasworkers' and General Labourers. The firm was approached by the Union's officials on their behalf, but unfortunately a few women who had not joined the Union went to the employer and assured him that the Union did not represent them, that they were quite satisfied with their wages. This reminds one of the slaves of long ago who petitioned their masters because they did not want to be free. This incident has naturally handicapped the Union's efforts, but we hope only temporarily. The attitude of the satisfied ones is explained by the fact that they are the wives of underpaid labourers, and working in order to supplement their husband's wage, undercut their sisters who are entirely self-supporting, or who have others dependent on their earnings.

We see the women exploited by the employer and sad to say, the latter is assisted by the former's acquiescence in being good slaves, which in turn has been brought about by the servility of the sweated labouring men.

It is to be hoped that these too easily satisfied women workers will wake up soon to a sense of loyalty to their class and will realise the barrier they have set up to their own interests and those of their braver sisters, who have the courage to endeavour to free themselves,. We hope that renewed efforts made by the Union will be met with greater solidarity amongst the women, and that together they will demand equal pay for equal work, realising that, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Within a 100 mile radius of Manchester, there are several æroplane works. In one of these firms, prior to the War, men were employed in manipulating a certain section of the industry known as splitting, seasoning, and wrapping. Each man would himself carry out all three processes for a wage of 32s. per week. Since the War began a division of labour has taken place. The splitting is done by men at 32s., and women are engaged on seasoning and wrapping at wages of 18s. and 15s. respectively. The total wages paid to three men amount to £4 16s., and under the present system to one man and two women, the total is £3 5s. Thus it will be seen that, through the introduction of women's labour, the employer is making a profit of £1 11s. on every two women employed. Indeed, more, because the output of work *has been proved to be greater*. It will be contended by many that the division of labour accounts for the greater output, but in the face of increasing evidence of many instances of equal efficiency of women's work in replacing men, one is inclined to wonder whether "division of labour" is but another instrument used by unscrupulous employers to exploit the labour of women.

In the above instance practically all the women are organised, and negotiations are pending between the firm and the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers. We trust that an agreement resulting in equal pay for equal work will be the outcome, and another victory achieved for working women.

ALL REBELS MUST BUY

"THE RED DAWN," and other Poems

By ALBERT YOUNG

Written by a Worker. Published by Workers. An Artistic Triumph! Strong, Virile, True. 84 Pages. 42 Poems. Price 6d., by post 8½d. Just published by The Northern Division Herald League (L. S. HOWARD, Gen. Sec.) 758, Grand Parade, Harringay, London, N.

The DREADNOUGHT makes the best Xmas Card

GOVERNMENT CATSPAWS!

Anything but creditable was the action of the stokers of the Cunard steamer, "Saxonia," who went on strike at Liverpool on Saturday, November 6th, because 600 Irishmen were about to set sail for America. The Cunard Company took advantage of a strike clause in their contract, to cancel the Irishmen's passages, and the Company has now issued a notice that it will not accept the bookings of British subjects of military age. The White Star and the Anchor and other Transatlantic lines have issued similar notices.

We regret that the stokers should have joined their masters in playing so graceless a trick upon the Irish emigrants. If the chains of conscription should be fastened on the neck of the British workers, such men as the Cunard stokers will perhaps learn to sympathise with the youth of Ireland, who, in appalling numbers, year by year, have been obliged to leave their motherland to gain a living.

British Governments have not shown enough love towards Ireland to make *all* Ireland wish to fight her battles as conscripts.

It is suggested that there should be a moratorium for rent in the case of soldiers' wives, and the unpopularity of evicting soldiers' and sailors' wives is being realised by many landlords. Hence such letters as the following:—

Beckton Road Estate Office,
Canning Town, E.
Nov. 8th, 1915.

Special Notice to Tenants.

Dear Sir or Madam,—After due consideration and conference with the various owners for whom we act, it has been decided not to ask those tenants, whose husbands are serving in His Majesty's Army or Navy, to pay the increased rents. Therefore, will those tenants affected please produce for inspection and entry in our books either to the collector, or at the above office, the necessary papers that will exempt them from the increased payment.

Yours faithfully,
SCRUTTON AND CREBBIN.

We should prefer that adequate allowances should be made for soldiers' and sailors' wives and relatives, and that it should be illegal to raise anyone's rent during the war.

Poor widows, whose husbands died before the War, feel the hardship of increased rents and prices even more than soldiers' and sailors' wives!

On September 27th certain piecework rates paid by Bryant and May's, and records of earnings made by women at these rates were given to us by a worker at Bryant and Mays. We published the figures in the DREADNOUGHT, dated October 2nd. On October 30th we republished these figures and two workers have since written to tell us that workers in the factory can now make more than we stated. This is easily understood, as the piece rates were but newly introduced when the figures were given to us.

We hope that our correspondents will continue to keep us in touch with the variations in munition wages.

None of the earnings of women yet reported to us can be considered to establish anything approaching equal pay with men munitioneers.

One woman tells us that for the first fortnight she was at Bryant and May's she got 13s. 9d. on time rates, and then for five weeks she was on piece work. The largest sum she earned in any week was 19s. 11d.

At Birmingham Munitions Court a woman applied for a certificate of discharge, because she could not get anyone to look after her children. She did not wish to work on Sundays or at night.

The Court regarded her complaint as reasonable, and it was arranged that the woman should return to work on condition that she should not be expected to work on Sundays.

This case should show women what a tremendous power the Munitions' Act may have over them. This woman won her case, but it is a serious matter that she had to go to court to obtain so small a degree of freedom. Many others may have lacked the courage to protest so far, and some Munition's Tribunals may decide the other way!

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

BOW WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Rd,

Nov. 14th.—7 p.m.

Speakers: Mrs. WALSHE, Mr. A. A. WATTS.

Chair-Miss O'CALLAGHAN Solos-Miss HELSBY

Miss Annie Bell, W.S.P.U. was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, on November 4th, for attempting to make her way into a meeting when forbidden by a policeman.

WILLIAM MORRIS HALL,

Walthamstow. Sunday, Nov. 14th, 7 p.m.

Speaker: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

THE HERALD LEAGUE. Come to our GRAND REUNION at the Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., Saturday, Nov. 13th. Dancing, Singing, Speaking from 7 p.m. till midnight. PERCY HARVEY'S BAND in attendance; M.C.s: F. C. Hagger and F. Furhman. Speakers: G. Lansbury, Evelyn Sharp and H. Dubery. Artistes include—"MERRY-MAIDS" CONCERT PARTY (including Miss E. Boydell). Fancy Dress optional. Doors open 6.30. Tickets 1s., can be obtained of J. Burg, 13 Vernon Road, Bow, E.

The Women's Freedom League is organising at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, a Green, White and Gold fair, on November 26 and 27, 1915, 3 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The price of admission will be 1s. afternoon, 6d. evening. There will be a Women's Orchestra, Musical and Dramatic Entertainments, Exhibiton Dancing, Ju-Jitsu, Psychical Delineations, etc. The E.L.F.S. will have a Toy Stall there.

We are asked to state that Mr. Hipkin is not the owner, but the agent of the houses in Flint Street, of which we reported that the rents had been raised, and that the rent was only raised in one house in this street when a new tenant went in.

An attempt was made to raise rents in Abbotts' Road by 1s. a week, but as the tenants refused to pay, the increase was withdrawn.

We apologise to Mr. Hipkin for any misunderstanding that may have been caused by our former statement.

Three rent-strikes, affecting 1,000 tenants, are in progress at Edmonton.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND—Private J. H. Marriott 1.0.0, Mrs. Branch 10.2, Miss N. E. MacMunn (Dreadnought Fund) 10.0, The Misses Richardson 10.0, Miss E. Lowy (5.0 monthly), Miss E. Gore Browne (monthly) 7.0, Mrs. Handley-Read (Dreadnought Fund) 5.0, Chas. E. Ball, Esq 5.0, Mr. Lowy (monthly) 5.0, Collection at General Meeting 4.3½, Miss J. Mardon 2.6, Miss O. Clapson (Dreadnought Fund) 1.0, Mrs. Greer (farthing collection) 1.0, Canning Town (collection) 0.5½.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. Teichmann 5.0.0, Mrs. Singer (5.6 weekly) 2.4.0, Collection at Rhondda Socialist Societies' meeting 2.1.3, per Miss J. E. Weir 2.0.0, Toolroom, etc. L.S.A. 1.13.10½, per Miss M. J. Handley, from a few friends 1.10.0, Misses Mann (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Hepburn per A. J. Nathan, Esq 1.0.0, Misses Gliksten (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. A. G. MacLeod 1.0.0, Mrs. J. C. Miller (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss M. A. Pelly (10.0 monthly) 1.0.0, Stocking Dept. L.S.A. 18.6, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley 15.0, Miss M. Sennett 15.0, Mrs. Bevan (monthly) 10.0, Miss H. E. Raisin (monthly) 10.0, Mrs. Bell 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, J. Singer, Esq 8.0, per Mrs. Brian Crichton 7.4½, Employees of Messrs. Compton's 5.5, Misses Sanderson and Bellamy (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Usherwood 5.0, L.E. (2.6 monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, Miss Naomi Smith 5.0, Mrs. J. Cooke 5.0, Mrs. Cox 5.0, S. C. Prior, Esq 5.0, A Woman worker, Stockport (2.6 monthly) 5.0, Mrs. J. T. Dreury (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Dunkley 5.0, Armstrong Smith, Esq 5.0, Mrs. J. Green (monthly) 5.0, Miss M. Renthe (monthly) 4.0, Mr. Gore Browne (monthly) 4.0, N.S. 3.0, West Adams 3.6, Miss D. L. Dubock (monthly) 2.6, per Miss M. Renthe 2.6, Mr. E. Taylor 2.0, Mrs. Sanderson 2.6, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, A postman 0.6, Mrs. Bennett 0.6.

COLLECTIONS—Mr. Hunt 1.5.5½, Bow milk 18.5, Canning Town Milk 11.8½, Bromley Milk 10.2, Misses Morley and Lagsding 18.1, Mrs. Drake 16.11, Miss Manicom 11.8½, Mrs. Crabb 7.10, "Mother's Arms" 6.8½, Miss E. Lowy 5.0, Canning Town Milk 1.7.

CLOTHING, ETC.—Mrs. Crosland-Taylor, Mrs. A. Burke, Mrs. Harry Graves, Miss L. E. McCombie, Miss O. G. Little, Mrs. D. L. Baines, Anon (Ramsgate), Miss Molly Fitz-Roy, Anon (Letchworth).

GROCERIES.—per Miss Batson.

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